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of 387. Of these, 68 are peculiar to America, 244 are common to Europe and Asia, 61 are common to Europe but not to Asia, and 14 are common to Asia but not to Europe. The bibliography of "Connecticut bryology" contains 81 titles.—J. M. C.

British Basidiomycetes.—In 1905 the trustees of the British Museum secured the descriptions made by Mr. W. G. SMITH when preparing the series of colored drawings of British Fungi exhibited in the Department of Botany at South Kensington. Now these descriptions, accompanied by many line drawings illustrating generic characters, have been published as a handbook,¹² which it is hoped will be useful as an introduction to the field study of the fleshy fungi of Great Britain. A short introduction (8 pp.) gives a description of the general features and terminology of the group. The sequence followed is that of FRIES'S *Hymenomycetes Europaei* (1874), which is followed also in Great Britain by BERKELEY, COOKE, and STEVENSON. Space has been saved by reducing the descriptions of species to the salient distinctive characters, which must be supplemented by the generic and sectional characters. The total number of species presented is about 2130, distributed among 128 genera and 11 families. The Hymenomycetes include about 2050 of the species, 106 of the genera, and 6 of the families. A full glossary and a complete index conclude the volume, which should certainly stimulate the interest and activity hoped for.—J. M. C.

Tabulae Botanicae.—This excellent series of botanical charts, published by Gebrüder Borntraeger (Berlin), has been appearing during the last two years, and has proved to be of unusual value. They are larger than the ordinary charts, so that they can be seen well in a large lecture-room. Even more important is the fact that they are not current illustrations selected by one person, but they are in a sense original productions, each chart being designed by a specialist in the group presented, and executed by an artist under his supervision. Thus, BAUR has directed the illustrations of Myxobacteriaceae and Lichens, JAHN those of Myxomycetes, GUILLIERMOND those of the sexual forms of the yeasts, BLAKESLEE those of the mucors, etc. The charts have been raised slightly in price, being now \$30 for a series of five unmounted. Dr. A. F. BLAKESLEE (Storrs, Conn.) has been asked to act as the American agent, and he will give information and transmit orders if desired.—J. M. C.

British Fungi.—In 1893 there was published a *Guide* to SOWERBY'S models of British Fungi, exhibited in the Department of Botany of the British Museum (Natural History). The purpose of the models was to exhibit to the public such a series of edible and poisonous species as would help to prevent the fatal mistakes often made from eating poisonous species. The work of restoring the

¹² SMITH, WORTHINGTON GEORGE, Synopsis of the British Basidiomycetes; a descriptive catalogue of the drawings and specimens in the Department of Botany, British Museum. 8vo. pp. 531. pls. 5. figs. 145. London: The Trustees of the British Museum. 1908. 10s.

fragile models was committed to Mr. WORTHINGTON G. SMITH, and in connection with this the *Guide* was published. There has now appeared¹³ a second edition which has been carefully revised, and a glossary has been added.—J. M. C.

Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien.—Parts 231, 232, and 233 continue the presentation of mosses by V. F. BROTHERUS, completing Thuidieae, and presenting Hypnaceae, Leucomiaceae, Sematophyllaceae, Reginmatodontaceae, and Brachytheciaceae.—J. M. C.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Current taxonomic literature.—A. D. E. ELMER (Leaflets of Philippine Botany 1:272-359. 1908) describes 100 new species of flowering plants, belonging to various genera, and (*idem* 2:375-384) 9 new species of Lauraceae all indigenous to the Philippine Islands.—J. D. HOOKER (Hook. Ic. Pl. pls. 2851-2875. 1908) describes and illustrates 24 new species and one new variety of the genus *Impatiens* from China. The types are deposited either in the Paris, Le Mans, or Kew Herbarium.—V. L. KOMAROV (Acta Hort. Petrop. 29:1-176. 1908), under the title of *Prolegomena ad florae Chiae nec non Mongoliae*, makes a valuable contribution to the literature concerning the flora of China; it includes, moreover, a critical revision of *Clematoclethra* Max., *Codonopsis* Wall., *Epimedium* and *Nitraria* L., in which genera 9 species and one variety are proposed as new to science.—HOMER D. HOUSE (Muhlenbergia 4:49-56. 1908) gives a *Synopsis of the California species of Convolvulus*. The author recognizes 26 species, two of which are new.—W. P. HIERN (Journ. Bot. 46:273-278. 1908) records the occurrence of a *Sagittaria* in the river Exe, near Exeter, England. The plant is described as a new variety of a North American species.—SPENCER LE M. MOORE (*idem* 290-298) describes 12 species of African plants as new to science, and proposes a new genus (*Grossweilera*) of Compositae; the same author (*idem* 305-313) characterizes 11 new species of African plants and a new genus (*Swynnertonia*) of the Asclepiadaceae, and also a new genus (*Eylesia*) of the Scrophulariaceae.—G. BONATI (Bull. Hb. Boiss. II. 8:525-539. 1908) gives a synopsis of the genus *Mazus*. The author recognizes 24 species, 14 of which, and 2 varieties, are described as new.—J. BORNMÜLLER (*idem* 545-560) in a list of plants of the Elburz Mountains in northern Persia includes the description of a new species of *Euphorbia*.—FRANZ STEPHANI (*idem* 561-608, 661-696) describes 41 new species of Hepaticae, referred to various genera.—EDMOND MALINOWSKI (*idem* 623, 624) records a new species of Crucianella from Kurdistan.—HANS SCHINZ, in collaboration with different specialists (*idem* 625-640), describes 32 new species of African plants, including a new genus (*Pseudotragia*) of the Euphorbiaceae.—A. BRAND (Philip. Journ. Sci. 3:1-10. 1908) gives a synopsis of the Symplocaceae of the Philippine Islands, in which 16 species are recognized, 6 of which, in addi-

¹³ SMITH, WORTHINGTON GEORGE, Guide to SOWERBY'S models of British Fungi. Second edition, revised. pp. iv + 85. figs. 91. London: The Trustees of the British Museum. 1908.